US DEPARTMENT. MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

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> the directors are convinced ony to exercise the most autious discrimination in who are to be their acsin carrying on the grand sciety; and on whose pieiligence, must depend, unficency and success of its here are at present in the sport, twenty students, reeligious character, mismusing abilities, and cora report highly favorable has been made, both by Bogue, under whose tuiaced; and also by a depurectors, who recently viary, and examined the stu-

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M.-Having laid before faccount of the proceedsduring the past year, mof the information remissionaries, it is proper he objects immediately hich they trust that the m for the following year

baccomplish. Madagascar, which has ilew, they have not been ice, although more than no, by the strong recomndly promises of the bar, of the Mauritius. has diligently collected the former Catholic misthat the future laborers tion from their failure; the inneraries of intellivery part of that island : ed with the chiefs who orward the object; and educed into the form of tat number of words of a country, which is now of the British empire. agement that our Sofan attempt to evangeof Madagascar; and that, in the course of the ttempt will be made. bject which has engaged

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ngui Fartars, at Irkutsk, aterson and Mr. Pinnestly recommended a Mr. Stallybrass, a on College, has devoted th, and is on the point of Petersburg, where he months, for the purpose Russian language, and the place of his destinadors are now anxiously ling a proper person to brass, and to unite with undertaking; and they Prospect of obtaining heat of Russia every dehe progress of the work. year. In the course very considerable numhas been sent forth to the world : Mr. Pearson, Mr. Medhurst and Mr. ; Mr. Lowndes, to Malor, Kitchingham, Evan and Moffat, to different ; Messrs. Bourne, Dar-Williams, to Otaheite erara; Mr. Donaldson, brass, about to sail for Gyles, with his family, seventeen; twelve of nied by their wives. sum of 2001. has been Missionary Seminary.

After noticing the establishment of a similar institution at Amsterdam, the plans of the Netherland Society for the Dutch possessions in the East, and the increase of missionary zeal in America, the Report

It must afford delight to witness the growing zeal of the various societies of British Christians the Moravian, the Baptist, the Wesleyan, and the Church Missionary Societies—all animated by the same spirit, and, in their several connexions, striving together for the faith of the Gospel. The world is a vast field, wherein ten thousand laborers are wanted, and in which all may exert their utmost energies without giving the least occasion for envy or interference. Our combined efforts, however, with the blessing of God, will, we trust, in a few years, produce a wonderful change on the face of the moral

The directors hope that the statement now laid before you will afford satisfaction and pleasure; that it will appear to you that the Society is making a gradual pro-gress in the great work of evangelizing the heathen; that the Islands of the Southern Ocean are waiting for the Law that went forth from Sion; that the light of Truth begins to penetrate the thick clouds of darkness, and to expose the abomination of idolatry and superstition in India and China; and that in Africa, especially, the glory of divine grace is rendered illustrious, in the conversion of multitudes of the sable sons of Ham, relieving them from the curse of Canaan, and making them partakers of the blessings of Abraham.

Now unto Him who has favored us with the rich privileges of his glorious Gospel, and who honors us as instruments of conveving them to others-to him be glory in all the churches confederated in the missionary cause! Amen, and Amen!

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Lon. Missionary Chronicle, for Sept. 1817.

MALACCA.

An Account of SABAT. At Penang, Mr. Milne met with Sabat,

who after making a zealous profession of Christianity, had apostatized to Mahometanism. We shall relate what happened, in Mr. Milne's own words.

' Jan. 26 .- To-day met with Sabat, the Arabian, formerly a convert to Christiani-ty, under the labors of the (late) Rev. Henry Martyn, and subsequently employed by the Bible Society in Bengal.

'To me his aspect seemed interesting in the highest degree, and his conversation discovered a very acute intellect. I had before heard of his conversion and labors, but knew nothing of his apostacy till he himself mentioned it. The causes which led to this unhallowed step, he endcavored to explain, but I could not well understand them. The facts of his apostacy, and of his having subsequently written a book professedly in favor of Mahomedanism, are, I suppose, generally known; nor did he himself conceal them. On putting some pointed questions to him, he said, ' I am unhappy! I have a mountain of burning sand on my head! When I go about,

I know not what I am doing ?" 'He says, 'What I did in renouncing Christianity, and writing my book, (which I call my evil work) was done in the heat and fury of passion, which is so natural to an Arab; and my chief wish now is, that God may spare me to refute that book, page by page. I know that it contains all that can be said in favor of Mahomedanism; and should I live to refute it, I shall do a greater service to the gospel than if it had not been written.'

' He spoke with rapture of the Rev. Mr. Martyn, and of several missionaries. Were every hair on my body,' said he, ' a tongue I could not fully tell that man's worth. I knew, and have been with, the Rev. Messrs. Cran and Desgranges at Vizagapatam. O what lovely men! I know the Baptists at Serampore also; they are worthy men; but I cannot receive their doctrine of adult baptism...

The case of this poor man much affected me, and Major M'Innes, who was also present. We afterwards visited and conversed with him. Before leaving Penang I wrote a letter to him, (he understands English,) exhorting him to speedy repentance and turning to the Lord. He wrote an answer to me, after my return to Malacca, which commences thus-

" Sabat, the corrupted, turned, and lost servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, To the man of God, the Rev. W. Milne," &c. Towards the close, he says, ' Though my body be not with the truth, yet my heart, soul, and understanding, are with it; nor shall they ever be turned away from it. by silver, gold, jewels, or the riches of the world, or any pleasures of science,' &c. &c.

After a little time, he went over to Acheen, with the ex-king : for what purpose I know not. But on his way back to Penang, he unfortunately fell into the hands of the usurper, who seized all his property, and put him in irons. A few days ago I received a letter from him, from which it appears that he is confined day and night in the gun-room of a piratical brig, belonging to the usurper. During the night he is always in irons. He says, When brought before the usurper, he examined me, and

is thy religion?' Ans. 1 My parents were Mahomedans.' Ques. 'But what is thy religion?' Ans. God knows. Thy parents,' said the usurper, ' were Mahomedans ; but thou art a Serance (i. e. Christian) and must be killed.' Since that time he has been confined; nor does it appear that he denied his being still a Christian. The letter I instantly dispatched to Major M'Innes, entreating him to try to procure Sabat's release. May the Lord grant that in his captivity his backslidings may be

· I have purposely enlarged on the case of poor Sabat, for the information of the religious public, who have not themselves had the opportunity of seeing him, or hearing much of him, since his departure from Calcutta. Is there not still reason to hope that God will do him good in his latter end? He is a man of great natural powers. The clear and evangelical comments which I heard him make on several passages and doctrines of Scripture, shewed that he had not been an inattentive learner, and reflect the greatest honor on the piety, sentiments, and care, of those worthy men under whose instruction he was placed.'

Mr Milne has now two Chinese schools. The average attendance about fifty-five. He has introduced as much of the Lancasterian method as is practicable. Some of the children write on sand. Painted boards are also used. They all read Mr. Morrison's Chinese catechism, and commit it to memory. Mr. M. has been assisted in the support of the schools by liberal subscriptions from J. H. Harrington, Esq. and several other gentlemen in Bengal.

In Siam, there are said to be 20,000 Chinese. What a noble field for a missionary, for Bibles and Tracts!

AMBOYNA.

We mentioned, in a former number, the great eagerness of the people in the islands which Mr. Kam visited, to hear the word of God; this will be further evinced by the following extract (translated from the Malay) of a letter, sent by the chief people of the Negery, called Aboruw.

To our Minister, the Rev. Joseph Kam, who has obtained much wisdom and honor, who is now to preach the word of God in the island of Saparua: Honorable Sir, our Minister.

The humble request of us, your humble servants, as well the Regent, or head of this Negery, as the mester with all the people of Aboruw, men and women, is to pray you, as if it were at your feet, that you will pity us, and come over to us, at any time which will be convenient to you, as you return from the Negery Porto, if it be but for one hour.

Your epistles of consolation* have been very precious to us; they have broken the been involved in great darkness; but we have been constrained to believe in the truth of your consolations, and have been so far enlightened, that we have cast away and entirely removed all kind of idols, which are very evil. (15 Nov. 1816.) (Signed by all the principal people.)

. By the word consolation (panghiboran) they mean frequently the matter of a sermon, or letter. Mr. Kam had sent them written sermons ; he

will soon be enabled to print tracts for their use.

MALTA. A letter from Mr. Lowndes, dated June 10, 1817, was lately received. He is permitted to preach in his own house, which will accommodate about 100 people. He is now applying diligently to the modern Greek language in Malta, it not being expedient that he should yet proceed to the Ionian Islands.

A Bible Society has been formed in Malta, by the exertions of H. Drummond, Esq. Dr. Naudie, the Rev. Mr. Jowett, and the Rev. Mr. Lowndes, are appointed Secretaries. We augur much good, by the blessing of God, from this institution; for Malta is most advantageously situated for the purpose of dispersing the Scriptures through all the countries bordering on the

Mediterranean. Mr. Drummond, it appears, has spent several months at Naples, and has there printed Martini's Bible, in Italian, and has formed a Bible Society there, even there. In this we rejoice, and heartily pray for its continuance and success. Who can tell but we may enjoy the satisfaction of seeing a Bible Society established in Rome itself? Mr. Drummond has also printed at Naples, several religious tracts, in Italian, which are widely dispersed. Mr. Lowndes has sent some of them to Zante, together with extracts from the reports of the British and Foreign Bible Society, printed in Italian and English. Thus we may hope to see Bible Societies formed in the Ionian Islands, and perhaps in Greece.

Catholic Persecution.

In a former letter, (dated 17 March last,) he mentions a young man (a native of England) who called upon him requesting a Bible. He had sport nine of his youth-ful years in the West-Indies; after which he was desirous of visiting Malta, where his sister had resided about 15 years. Soon after his arrival, he caught the plague, (which then raged in Malta,) and was in expectation of death, 'His sister, who had become a Catholic, introduced a priest to

found no fault. He then asked me, What him, who baptized him a Catholic. His health, however, was restored a after which, upon reading the Scriptures, which he examined chiefly for the purpose of confirming his Popish principles, he began to perceive their falsehood, and gained further light by conversing with Mr. Lowndes. He told his confessor that he had a Bible ; but he was strictly charged not to read it. He was determined, however, to persevere; and the consequence has been his renouncing Popery, and attending worship constantly with Mr. L. and his friends.

He suffers much in his worldly circumstances, by this change of his profession. He endures patiently the persecution of his (former) father confessor and other priests, of his wife, and her grandmother who lives with them, and, most of all, from his sister, who, coming to his house to reprove him, struck him violently on his face ; and finding that it was his Bible which had effected the change, came to the house next day, when he was from home, took away his Bible and burnt it. He procured another however from Mr. Lowndes, and continues strongly attached to the Protestant congregation.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the Committee of this institution have determined to publish a sheet of extracts of their correspondence in the last week of every month. The following extract from their Address to Auxiliary Societies, will give a view of their plan :-

It appears to the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society to have become highly expedient, that a plan should be adopted for transmitting to the various Societies in connexion with the Parent Institution, more frequent communications than have heretofore been usual of the interesting intelligence from time to time received, relative to the progress of the great work in which their efforts are united. The Committee regard it, indeed, little less than an act of duty, to impart to the friends of the cause, in every part of the empire, a portion of those moral treasures which are continually flowing in from all quarters of the world; and to admit them to share, with as little delay as possible, in the enjoyment of those fruits, to the production of which their local exertions

have so materially contributed. But the Committee, in resorting to this plan, have an object beyond that of conveying satisfaction and delight. They are deeply sensible of the beneficial influence produced upon their own minds, by the communications from distant lands read to to them at their periodical meetings, both in exciting their gratitude, and stimulating their exertions; and they are anxious to enable them to extend, as widely as possible, these salutary impressions. Experience has taught them to believe, that, if extracts from the most interesting parts of the Society's Correspondence were read in the meetings of the local Committees, and distributed among the members, for the information of others, it would tend greatly to enliven the spirit of those meetings, and to invigorate and expand the ge-

neral zeal. Under this conviction, the committee have determined to issue, in the last week of every month, a sheet of brief extracts from their articles of Correspondence, with a view to their being read at the meetings of the Committees of the different Auxiliary and Branch Societies, and Bible Associations, and distributed among their Officers, Members of Committee, and gratuitous Collectors.

The Committee anticipate much good from this measure, if their views are followed up by their friends in the country; and they trust they may reckon upon a diligent and punctual co-operation from the Auxiliary Societies, in giving it effect in the manner suggested.

From the Third Report of the Bombay Aux.

iliary Bible Society, Sept. 18, 1816. The supplies of English Bibles and Testaments which the Committee have received, both from London and Calcutta, have enabled them to furnish, to some extent, the immediate demands of the Euro-

peans. The want of the Scriptures among the soldiers and the poorer British inhabitants under this government, is probably greater than has been suspected; seldom, perhaps, does a copy of the Bible accompany the British soldier amidst the hurry of embarkation from his native shores; and, after his arrival in this foreign land, where its holy precepts should be more peculiarly presented, to counteract the gross vices and idolatry by which he is surrounded, an opportunity has seldom been afforded him of perusing it.

From the coasts of Malabar, the Bombay Bible Society has endeavored to extend its influence to the distant shores of the Persian Gulph, and they have there distributed several Arabic Bibles, partly through the means of the British Resident at Bussorah.

A connexion seems thus to be immediately formed with the Parent Society in London; who, by the numerous societies in Russia and Germany, in the Crimen,

and even Georgia, by their Correspondence at Constantinople, in parts of Asia Minor, and lastly with the British Resident at Bagdad, have established a connexion throughout the vast continent of Europe and Asia, from the banks of the Thames to the regions of the Ganges.

The copies of the Syriac Gospels forwarded to the Syrian Christians in Travancore, have proved a most acceptable gift to them. Three copies were presented to the Bishop, Mar Dionysius, and the clergy with him at Kotyam; and three were given to the British Resident, Colonel Munro, who has established at Kotyam a college for the education of the Catanars. The type and character of these Gospels are considered by them to be executed in the best manner; and the Bishop and Catanars, (or clergy,) expressed the most earnest desire to receive the whole of the Old and New Testament printed in the same manner: they have very few copies of the Scriptures among them.

From the Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, Colombo, Sept. 25, 1816.

The assistance which the Bible Society in England has given the friends of Christianity in this island, has enabled the latter, as I have frequently written to you, to circulate the Scriptures among the people of the country in a manner which was never done before; and I do attribute the unanimity with which all classes of nations have resolved to put an end to domestic slavery, to the effect which has been produced upon their minds and upon their feelings by those doctrines which are contained in the Scriptures, and which, from their simplicity, are intelligible by, and applicable to, every description of the human race, whether European or Asiatic. .

From the Rev. J. Kam, Amboyna, Dec. 31, 1816.

Of the quantity of the Holy Scriptures which we had expected from Calcutta, only 400 copies of the Malay New Testament have been received, a small supply for upwards of 30,000 poor people, utterly destitute of the means of religious instruction : and it is a truth, that their desire to be in possession of the word of God is very great. As an instance of this, a Malay Bible was purchased here last month at a public sale, for forty-one Spanish dollars, upwards of 101. sterling.
N. B. The British and Foreign Bible Society

is preparing an edition of 5000 copies of the Ma-lay Bible, and 10,000 extra New Testaments, for the use of the Moluccas. It should also be ob-served, that the Bible Society at Amboyna has already remitted to the Parent Institution nearly

From His Majesty, the King of Prussia, to the Prussian Central Bible Society in Berlin, March 6, 1816.

The Brief View which on the 4th of this month you laid before me, of the result of your endeavors to promote the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, has been highly gratifying to me, on account of the religious spirit with which this beneficial undertaking has been conducted and carried on, even in the most unfavorable times. Convinced that in it you will find your reward, and encouragement to proceed in your labors, nothing remains for me but hereby to assure you of my acknowledgement of it.

FREDERIC WILLIAM. From the Rev. J. Paterson, Gothenberg, July 6, 1817.

The Gothenberg Juvenile Society has increased to 640 members, and has this year already raised 1064 rix dollars, banco. The Bibles and Testaments I brought for them, in various languages, for distribution among foreigners, were a welcome present. They see many pleasing effects of their labors. The Finnish New Testaments which they distributed some time ago among the soldiers of that nation in garrison, have produced much good. They are the only means of instruction which these poor men enjoy, and they peruse them diligently. Of this the following anecdote will afford a proof: the President of the Juvenile Society had occasion, as officiating chaplain for the garrison, to exa-mine the Finnish soldiers previously to their receiving the communion. On approaching one of them, the officer said, "As to that fellow, it is vain to ask him any thing; he cannot read." But on inquiry, it was found that he could read, and read well. Astonished at this discovery, the officer demanded to know how he had acquired this talent all at once ; when it appeared, that the receipt of a New Testament had inspired him with so strong a desire to know what it contained, that he set about learning to read; a task which he accomplished in the course of two months.

BENEFIT OF A TRACT. Extract from the Plymouth Dock Auxili-

ary Tract Society, Dec. 19, 1816. The tract entitled The Dairyman's Daughter happened to fall into the hands of a woman of notoriously wicked character; the title attracted her notice, and invited her perusal. She was frequently tempted to cast it from her, but

"God moves in a mysterious way,
"His wonders to perform."
She had read only three pages, when the scales dropt from her eyes, and the veil was rent from her heart; she was constrained to cry aloud for the disquietude of her soul; she went on her way mourning for several weeks : but that God, who has promised to heal the broken hearted, burst

her bonds asunder, and set her soul at liberty.—She is now an humble follower of Jesus, and an ornament to the Christian religion; she also bids fair for usefulness in the church of Christ. Thus, sir, we have seen one sinner, a second Magdalene, saved by grace:—let all the glory be ascribed to the Lord.

From the Helston Auxiliary Society.

March 28th, 1817. I am happy to say the circulation of religious Tracts in this neighborhood has not been in vain. A pious minister being called to visit a poor aged sinner, on his death bed, after conversing and praying with him, left a few tracts for the use of the family. A lad, about seventeen years of age, who had formerly belonged to a Sunday School in Helston, but who was a wanderer from the fold of Christ, happened to take up one, entitled The History of Poor Joseph, and whilst he read, the Lord was pleased to enlighten his mind, to affect his heart, and to make him in earnest for his soul's salvation. He was led to pray for mercy, and the Lord had mercy on him. He found a refuge in Christ, and since that period has continued to adorn the gospel of God his Saviour in all things.

From a Minister in the Scilly islands.

Trenco, Dec. 6th, 1816. A child who came to the Sunday School, a shockingly depraved little creature, continued to swear for several weeks after her admission; I gave her several Tracts, among which was the The Swearer's Prayer. She took them home, when her father inquired, " What have you got there-what are they about !" The child said, " You must not swear any more, father-nor you, grandfather; for that book tells of men that were killed for swearing." The wretched old man burst into a violent fit of laughter, at the same time swearing that the book should not be read in his hearing. The child's father, however, read the Tract and the Lord mercifully caused it to reach his heart : the next Lord's day, he went to the public worship of God, which was rendered useful to him. This excited the onmity of the old man against his son and myself, to a degree scarcely to be equalled by the most hardened sinner: he lived only fifteen days after his son's conversion, which were spent in awful blasphemy against God and his saints. His death was remarkable. He went out into the fields, in the morning, to bind sheaves of corn, where he met with one of his sinful associates, who joined him in ridiculing and abusing the converted Baptist, as they termed his son; while thus engaged, the aged sinner fell against the hedge a ghastly corpse! I made a few remarks near the coffin, which the Holy Spirit appeared to apply to the hearts of the child, the mother, and the neighbor abovementioned. Tracts are very useful here: The Dairyman's Daughter has been blessed in four instances. Since I have been on this island, many have believed, through grace, to the salvation of their souls ! Extract of a letter from Rev. J. C. Supper

Missionary at Batavia, dated Oct. 17, 1816.

"By the blessing of God, I was enabled to crect here among the Chinese a Reading Society; consisting of 60 persons, who are supplied with Trates with the same contents 60 copies every month, which dear Mr. Milne sends to me regularly from Malacca, and when the sixty persons have read them, they give them to their brethren likewise to read them. I will not say, nor can I, that the Chinese are turned Christians; but that they now already by these Tracts have become acquainted with Christianity, is a fact which no reasonable man can deny. I stick therefore to my opinion, that the Tract Society is preparing the way

THE VIDYALAYA, Or Hindoo College, at Calcutta.

for the Missionary and Bible Society."

Among the extraordinary events of the present times, which indicate the rapid advance of mankind toward that grand era of Truth and Love, for which Christians sedulously labor and devoutly pray, the institution of a College at Calcutta, by the natives themselves, is one of the most singular. The Institution is remarkable, as being the first which has been formed for English instruction, PROJECTED, SUPERINTEND-ED, and SUPPORTED, by the Natives themselves. Surely every serious observer of the conduct of Divine Providence must view this new institution with amazement. The School is proceeding in its course silently, but effectually. I am afraid to say

pectations are, perhaps, too sanguine. Let us stand still and see the salvation of God!

The primary object of this Institution is, the tuition of the sons of respectable Hindoos, in the English and Indian languages, and in the literature and science of Europe

all that I feel on the occasion; as my ex-

The College shall include a School and an Academy. The former is to be established immediately; the latter as soon as may be practicable.

In the School shall be taught English and Bengalee Reading, Writing, Grammar, and Arithmetic, by the improved method of instruction. The Persian language may also be taught in the school, until the Academy be established, as far as shall be found convenient.

In the Academy, besides the study of such languages as cannot be so conveniently taught in the School, instruction shall be given in History, Geography, Chronology, Astronomy, Mathematics, Chemistry, and other Sciences.

The Managers will determine at what age Students shall be admitted to the School and Academy. The English languages shall not be taught to boys under eight years of age, without the permission of the Managers in each particular instance.

Boys who are distinguished in the school for proficiency and good conduct, shall receive further instruction in the Academy, free of charge. [London Mis. Chron.

DOMESTIC.

From the Christian Herald.

THE SYNOD OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY,

Met in New York on the 23d, and closed their sessions on the 27th Oct. The following Narrative of the state of Religion within the precincts of that Judicatory of the Presbyterian Church during the past year was read at their meeting for concert of prayer, on Saturday last, and we trust will be perused with interest by all those who rejoice in the prosperity of Zion.

The Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, in presenting a succinct account of the state of Religion within their bounds during the past year, have abundant reason to praise the Lord for the great things which he has done for the Churches under their care.

The prayers of his people, and the labors of his ministering servants, have not been in vain. Through the special and powerful influence of the Holy Spirit accompanying the means of grace, several Churches within the bounds of the Presbytery of Jersey have been visited with times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. A revival of the spirit of true piety has taken place in the 1st and 2d Churches of Newark, Elizabethtown, Orange, Connecticut farms, Bloomfield, and Paterson. This great and good work commenced in the town of Newark, about the middle of December last.

In the 1st Church, the first public and decisive token of the Divine presence was given at an evening meeting for prayer. The number of those who have been hopefully brought into the knowledge of the truth, in this congregation, is about 200; 170 of whom have been received in communion.

A similar work of grace commenced in the 2d Charch in Newark, about the period already mentioned; the fruit of which has been 97 added to the communion.

In Elizabethtown, a revival, more general than any which that congregation has ever before experienced, began to make its appearance about the 1st of February last. In this Church, 161 persons have already been received into communion, and many more are expected soon to follow their example.

The revival commenced also in the Church of Orange about the beginning of February, and continued to prevail, without any abatement of zeal, till the close of the month of June. The greatest number which appeared, at any time, to be deeply impressed, was from 250 to 300 Of this number nearly 200 entertain a hope that they have passed from death unto life, and 113 of them have been received into full communion.

In Connecticut-farms, also the revival began about the same period. Thirty-six persons have already made a profession of their faith, and more are yet expected to join the church, as the fruit of this gracious refreshing.

At Bloomfield, 37 have been added to the communion of the Church, and at Paterson, 20.

The character of the work, in all these Churches, in such as to warrant the hope that it is, indeed, of God; and it ought to be added, in answer to special prayer; and it is peculiarly gratifying to the Synod to State, that, in most of these places, the visits, prayers, and exhortations of some of the students from the Theological Seminary at Princeton, have been blessed as the means of promoting it.

The Synod, have also learnt, with deep interest, that there now exist very favorable appearances of a revival of Religion commencing in the 2d Church at Woodbridge, and at Rockaway, within the bounds of the same Presbytery.

Nothing worthy of particular notice has taken place within the bounds of the Presbyteries of Long-Island, Hudson, N-York, and New-Brunswick. The Churches appear to be walking in the faith and order of the Gospel. In many of them religion is flourishing, whilst in some others it is somewhat declining.

The Synod, however, would observe, that in the congregations of Huntington, Fresh Ponds, and Brookhaven, in the Presbytery of Long Island, there is a more than ordinary attention to religion.

The Synod are happy to learn that a Female Missionary Society has been formed within the City of New-York, for the purpose of supplying the destitute of the City with the means of grace. The efforts of their Missionary appear to have been signally owned and blessed by the great Head of the Church. More than usual attention has also there been recently paid to seamen. A Marine Bible Society has been formed, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, which promises to be an extensive blessing to this neglected and important class of men.

Agreeably to the recommendation of a late General Assembly, classes have been formed in the greater part of our congregations for the purpose of studying and reciting the Bible.

The young people composing these classes have in many instances made considerable progress in Biblical history, and while they have increased in speculative knowledge, their hearts in some instances have also been deeply affected and warmed with love to God, and to the great truths he has revealed in his word. If this mode of instruction be persevered in, it may, by the blessing of heaven, be attended with the happiest effects. The Pastors of our Churches will, we hope, by and by see them-selves surrounded by youth well instructed in the great principles of the Christian religion, strongly attached to the congregations of which they are members, the promoters of every thing that will tend to advance the interests of religion and morality-themselves the strength and glory of the Church.

The concert of prayer on the first Monday in every month has been generally attended during the past year. In Europe, in some parts of Asia and Africa, as well as in our own land, the friends of Zion on that day approach the throne of grace, and unite in the same prayer, that the kingdom of God may speedily come. How encouraging and animating! If the Lord Jesus has promised to answer the prayer of a few only who unite in the same petition, have we not great reason to hope that the united prayers of thousands will be heard and answered. Christians, persevere in this de-lightful duty. 'For Zion's sake hold not your peace, and for Jerusalem's sake rest not, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as

a lamp that burneth.'

Societies for the gratuitous distribution of Religious Tracts have not been weary in well doing. The New-York Religious Tract Society has issued from its depository, within 5 years, more than three hundred thousand Tructs. A great proportion of this number have been distributed gratuitously throughout almost every county in the State of New-York, in almost every State in the Union, at the Cape of Good Hope, Batavia and Canton, in several of the West-India islands, in Canada, on board of steam-boats, and on board of merchant vessels bound to various and distant parts of the world. In the city of I renton, in New-Jersey, a Female Tract Society, formed not long since, has purchased and distributed within the past year, about 10,000 Tracts. Similar societies have been formed in many other places within the bounds of the Synod.

The number of Sabbath schools is constantly-increasing. In our congregations in the country, as well as in our cities, these institutions have been established, and almost universally are attended with good effects. In the city of New-York, the number of children attending the different Sabbath schools, male and female, is about seven thousand ave hundred; and it is an interesting fact, that in one of these schools, within three months, 8 of the teachers out of 12 have made a public profession of religion : and similar beneficial effects to the teachers themselves, have in several instances been manifested in other schools within our bounds.

The Synod are gratified to learn that increased exertions have been made within their bounds, to instruct the people of color, and that in some places these exertions have been specially crowned with a divine blessing. In several of the congregations within the bounds of the Presbytery of Jersey, which have been visited with special revivals, the people of color have largely shared in the precious influence, and many have become hopefully the subjects of divine grace; and in Newark and Elizabethtown, incipient measures have been taken to organize congregations of this people.

The Synod are also gratified to learn that liberal chaributions have been made for the support of schools among the heathen.

The Synod in this place would take par-

The Synod in this place would take particular notice of the establishment of the African school under their care. From the report of the Directors, it appears that two young men of promising talents are already in a course of education, and that a general attention begins to be awakened to that long neglected people. The Synod cannot but hope that the time is near when Ethiopia will indeed stretch forth her hands to God.

The American Bible Society, since its establishment, has issued 13,500 Bibles, and the number of its Auxiliary Societies is 110.

Among so many and such great things of a favorable kind, the Synod are pained to notice many grievous breaches of the Sabbath, by the travelling of persons from our large towns, particularly from the city of New-York into the country for their amusement, but to the great injury of the feelings of individual Christians and of the cause of Christ. It is devoutly to be wished that Moral Societies may be more vigilant and successful in the suppression of this great and alarming evil.

The Synod would exhort all who profess the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith they are called-to let their light shine before men, that others, seeing their good works, may glorify their Father who is in heaven. Be sober, be vigilant, and fervent in spirit. The present period is distinguished from all others that have preceded it, by extraordinary exertions for the promotion of the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom in the world. Throughout Christendom the friends of Zion are awake. The majestic and important objects they have in view, are the best interests of men, and the glory of God. Let every heart and every hand unite in this glorious work-let there not relax in their exertions until all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of God!

REVIVAL IN WOBURN. Ms.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Joseph Chickering, to the Editor of the Boston Recorder, dated Woburn, Oct. 28, 1817.

DEAR SIR—The late revival of religion in this place was the more refreshing, as it was preceded by a long season of general langor. Since Sept. 1811, there had been only two additions to the church; nor had any strong convictions of sin, or great anxiety for the soul, been apparent, except in one or two instances, which were probably connected with a degree of mental derangement. There had been, however, especially for the two or three last years, a very great stillness and apparent attention in our public assemblies. Towards the latter part of last year, this attention evidently increased. There was a disposition to hear more than the ordinary exercises of the Sabbath. Accordingly Lectures were appointed in the several districts; and about the first of this year, a

Sabbath evening Lecture was set up in the centre of the town. At all these extraordinary exercises, the people were addressed in the most plain, familiar, free and pungent manner, of which I was capable. The discourse was generally from a text suggested on the occasion; after which, free enquiry and conference were encouraged; though it was seldom that any persons spoke, except a few leading members of the church.

I ought to have mentioned, that from

the beginning of the awakening, many old Christians were remarkably stirred up. The monthly prayer meeting was first held by us the beginning of the year 1816. At first it was attended by so few that I blush at the recollection. We had little encouragement to persevere, except the assurance, where two or three are gathered to-gether in my name, there am I in the midst of them. We persevered; and in about a year, our number was so great, that no private house could accommodate us. Perhaps I ought also to mention, that during the same time two or three Ministers had been in the habit of attending each other's Preparatory Lectures, and spending some time in the forenoon in prayer, especially for the gracious influences of the Spirit on our several societies.

Early in the present year, religion became the general subject of interest and conversation. Prayer was set up in families where it had been neglected. Ministerial visits were earnestly solicited; and easy access was formed to the conscience and heart. Questions the most close and searching were heard, not only without offence, but with interest and gratitude, and answered with simplicity and feeling -Numbers were deeply affected with a sense of their obligation to love God supremely, and of their past forgetfulness, alienation and rebellion. Such was the thirst for religious conversation, that private conferences for enquirers were for a time held, every week, in several distant parts of the town. Some weeks nearly an hundred individuals attended at one or more of these conferences, each of whom expected to be questioned with respect to the state of his conscience and heart, and knowledge of Christian truth. This course gave opportunity to offer instruction adapted to the several cases. No meeting passed without bringing clearly into view the alienation of the natural heart from God; its entire want of genuine love and sincere devotion to him; the just exposure of the unregenerate to eternal woe; the way of salvation through Christ; the nature of repentance and faith; the necessity of hearty, implicit and unreserved trust in the Bible as God's word, and in the Lord Jesus in his several offices as Prophet, Priest and King. These subjects were continually illustrated and impressed by the confession of some, who were brought to feel their force. All our meetings were now crouded, solemn and interesting, beyond description. The voice of opposition was, for a time, silent as death.

Admissions to the church began about the middle of April; since which time there have been sixty-two, twenty-four males and thirty-eight females. They are of various ages, from 13 to about 50 years; but a great proportion between 20 and 50. Others entertain a hope that they have experienced the power of divine grace, and there are still enquirers in every stage, from those who are solemnized with the apprehension of judgment to come, but without any distinct views of the spirituality of the law and the nature of sin, to such as are beginning to hope in Jesus.

As accounts of this nature may, by God's blessing, answer higher purposes than the gratification of curiosity, or even of Christian sympathy, I will suggest two or three reflections:

1. It is evident, that this revival was preceded and attended by an unusual spirit of prayer. The number of praying families in town was probably doubled in the six first months of the present year. The knowledge that several young men were beginning to pray with their families, was, to me, one of the first indications of a revival. Thus does God graciously fulfil his promises, and illustrate his character as a God hearing prayer.

2. I have been much impressed with the importance of Ministers using great plaianess in preaching. Labored points and nice distinctions are often lost; whilst familiar illustrations and earnest addresses to the conscience sink deep into the heart. The essential truths of the Bible ought to be clearly stated, illustrated in the most familiar manner, repeatedly impressed, and urged personally on individuals. The best informed persons amongst us manifested as great interest and improvement at our familiar lectures as in the more labored discourses from the pulpit. I would by no means, however, give up the habit of writing sermons. This would lead to neglect of method and perspicuity, which are of indispensible importance. 3. Closely connected with the last ob-

servation is another, on the possibility and usefulness of freedom in our addresses, public and private. Truth was declared, without attempting to palliate it. I hardly imagined, a year ago, the possibility (except with the sick and dying) of being allowed such personal freedom and access to the conscience, as has been actually used and well received. Many instances convince me, that did we more frequently and earnestly endeavor to draw people in-to conversation on the state of their hearts, we should often succeed beyond our expectation, and sometimes find individuals prepared, expecting, and wishing a freedom on our part, which we apprehended might be offensive.

I ask your prayers, and those of any to whom you may communicate this account, that the word of the Lord may yet have free course and be glorified among us.

Your brother in the Gospel,

Joseph Chickening.

In Winthrop, (Me.) on the 23d Oct. this life, of a lingering consumption, in mark Fillerown, aged 46, coment of Thomas Fillebrown.—To surviving the friends, a rehearsal of the exemplary a qualities of the decreased is not require were known by them and duly apprecia asher death was triamphant, and but timony to the efficacy of the holy to professed, it will not be deemed impropion the following remarks, from a day

join the following remarks, from a dac livered at her interment.

Mrs. Fillebrown, made a public put her faith in Christ, and joined to the o Hallowell, in August of 1801 from which her relation had never been removed to same month her children were delicated Lord in Baptism. And in these three which she has walked with the children her "faith has been that of the just, his and more."

For considerable time before she per ligion, she was exercised with deep to her soul. But though religiously de having a respect to the grapel, she to she often expressed, acquies e in what presented to her as its peculiar and distruths. But she was brought by the God to see and feel their importance, having but a trembling hope herself, factory evidence to others, that she born of God. Her change of per views appeared to arise from the dehad of religion. She believed in the pravity of the natural heart from the she had of the sin and guilt of her or lieved God chose persons to salvation own sovereign groudness, because the nothing in herself why the should have God I am what I am.

She had a peculiar tranquility and of mind, which no reverse of fortune in her, religion appeared, as it ough, never failing enjoyment and deight distinguished by the uniform tener tian life. Some have had more emmore transporting joys, but in few had for the gospel shone with a more and gradually increasing light-She of patience. In her, 'patience had work.' And her situation of long gave her peculiar opportunity of this grace. Viewing herself on the nother world, she felt a liberty and usual to herself, in speaking of its encouraging, comforting, exhoring

those that were conversant with her.

Her belief in the truths of reignand unwavering. From the timed sion to God she appeared never to be of the doctrines of grace. They re upon her heart, as with the 'pointed They shone in her life. They kept prosperity; they were her comfort and her joy at all times.—And jet thing contracted in her views. Set towards all of every name and deallowed the Lord Jesus. Where God his image, there her affections find embrace them as friends of week.

embrace them as friends of our coas
While she lived, she was a grown
She was not one that had a 'name to
dead.' Every change, prosperous a
carried her forward in her Christian
appeared to speak from the fulness
when she said; 'All my disappoints
and troubles have been good'

As she lived, so she died. Her life of love and obedience; her deah, a and hope. Visiting her a few hou death, I had opportunity of witness cise of those christian graces, which conspicuously through a long cours, and distressing itness. Her counts end lighted up, as indeed it often was ing hope. Her God was with her she could not fear. Difficulty of hovented her saying much, enough hor ifest her humble confidence and joy hath promised; 'I will never leave sake thee.'

Her desires and hopes were note self, though she looked upon hering as fast approaching. Speaking d Society of Females, with whom she for prayer and worship, she sid; a blessing. I desire the prospern

deemer's kingdom.'
Returning to herself, she said; neglect of many duties in the earlich christian life.' And being asked vine grace she had not been able to fidelity, she replied, 'I hope to Though apparently influenced by vent devotion, and filled with had a suitable distrust of herself, ceived,' said she, 'doubts and fecross my mind, but God will not be there.—Death has no terrors. I satisfied and easy, that God shod sure, I believe my soul will be hangrave. And I sometimes long features.

with these views and feeling, hope, this humble confidence and this anticipation of heaven, she fell Contemptating such a scene, leaply, in my own mind, the languappreceding the text; "Here is the saints; here are they that keep the God, and the faith of Jesus"

AT an annual meeting of the UNION ACADEN
Plainfield, (N. H.) on the
gust, A. D. 1817.—
Voced, That any person dising

Voced, That any person disin assistance from the Trustees of in acquiring an education for the must apply previous to the small gust, by letter directed to the such application must be accommissed by the complete of the Gospel, and the Church longs; or some person of a public character, that the applicant patalents, is hopefully pious, and in stances.

That the cases of the applies sidered by the Trustres, at the and in the order in which the abeen made; and those who mader patronage, shall be duly not the Secretary; and such per will be considered as on probaquarter, at the end of which the examination by a committee of be confirmed or dismissed, as to opinion, may require.

Should the number of app exceed the means of the Tr may be unsuccessful, will, by plications, at the next annual ered as having a priority of ca A true copy from the to

N B. The printers in New sachusetts, and Vermont, will nevolent objects of the institute above in their papers.

OR DAINED.—At Vergenthe Rev. ALEXANDER LOVEL, of the Congregational Church mon by Rev. Henry P. Strong. Consecrating Preyer by the Charge by Rev. T. A. Mertil Church and People by Rev. J.

HE RE C

of the Synod of Ohioshish Auxiliary Missis bounds, on such potent, as can hardly familiation of their fund and sold of their fund of the obscurity and hard of becoming compoue a distance; they are rest in the success of sold of the success of and adopting regular circumstances. It is be affected more particularly and extra things being the Parent Society, punctuality and extra success, officers, resumal address, and solved by the general

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BRE CORDER.

on the 23d o TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1817. e isply to learn that the Missionary To surviving the exemplary and a sot required a sot required duly appreciated duly applicant, and beautiful the holy of the holy ac deemed implicates, from a conservation. mod of Ohio, are taking measures ad Anxiliary Missionary Societies withhomes, on such principles and to such aucan hardly fail to produce a large ain of their funds. We like well the aiding all the piously disposed—those it the nooks and corners of the worlddecrity and have a kind of instinctive of 1804 from w beoming component parts of a great figure; they are made to feel a deepin the success of missionary exertions with the chil

TUJAY.

me before she sed with deep a religiously a religiously are guspel, she acquiesce in pecuhar and a brought by seir importancing hope herse thers, that she change of piace from the believed in heart from

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ment information, and a more peron by being formed into distinct Soadulopting regulations suited to their immstances. It belongs to human infected more powerfully by objects in things being equal, than by others These Auxiliary Societies bring bosons of all their members, the at Parent Society, and yield a stimusmallty and extended charity, that by no distant peals of eloquence Let these auxiliaries have their os, officers, reports, &c.; let them address, and be made to feel their me is relation to the support of meaod by the general society, and they sailed on with much certainty as emanent revenue.

using to observe what may be done, mily is done at the present day, by alustry and perseverance. No beentis proposed, but it finds admirers esterprise is attempted, but a thoune raised to forward it. A short the state of Ohio was a mere wilderhasts of prey roamed securely-now nit the oldest States of the Union, gread the knowledge of Christ, and should the word of the Lord with "The liberal soul deviseth libalby liberal things shall stand."

ed of Ohio, at their last Session exrense of the importance of Sunday danse the establishment of them gicable. The Synod moreover " reerious minded persons, that they fir hours of the Saboath to the nofinstructing children and youth in and settlements, where Societies d-and as two mothers in Israel blue originated these schools, the and the other in America, their e commendably followed by many -Remembrancer.

Letter from Mr. W. Slocomb, in this town, dated Marietta, 1.20, 1817.

in which I am now employed, has ken supplied with instructors who heir object to inculcate religion, The Bible had not been used as a the pupils accustomed to proper I apprehended serious difficulties Providence has smiled-the Bimoduced with little or no opposisix months trial, with about eighty mabled to say, " Hitherto hath the " Our Sabbath School, recenta prosperous. We have about led into three parts, and inthat places in town. At first the th atterly impracticable, because children had been accustomed to thath as a holiday, that they could of this objection, and the "lion in led! At the opening of the School, master had given him leave to day School. I encouraged him to and told him to inform his fel ey were disposed, and could afrom their masters, they might athe fre or six more came, and all to learn; nothing can be more in to see their improvement.

kellent opportunity for the disignus Tracts A few were given a, which I have distributedhilhad more. It is an easy way be good. Perhaps the benevolent a may find it in their hearts, and 100, to send a parcel of them to let Society,' in this place.

WM. SLOCOMB.

COMMUNICATION. Corban Society.

th any notice of this important Me manner, since its annual meeter; and as a few interesting facts, are come to my knowledge, I poper to make them the subject

the assistance of indigent young are engaged in studies preparathe Christian ministry --- an by, demands the attention of the

dishment in 1811, by a few bean Boston, ninety-seven have been therality; fifty of whom are now nistry; and some of them now a important and responsible situ-

Pent year twenty-two young gen-They have received in y, 8233. 77. Indeed, such have of Pauvidence upon the sociewe been enabled to supply the

humber of members, which have lety since its formation is one hunat consists of eighty five memwhom have been added during the income since its formation, 114, 02-an honorable testimony ality of its members, and the ands. The income during the becriptions, donations in clothing, individuale in Westingro', Brookof \$200 has been established.

by also to state, that, during the set of incorporation has been ob-, who are desirous of ermanent fund, can now do it with om civil authority.

merous benevolent institutions of the Common terms of the the Graham society. This is ying to our feelings, as it extends

a equainted with the effect of poverty in depressing the mind, and incapacitating it for vigorous exertion. Not unfrequently, we see the exertions of a young man palsied by the efforts he is necessitated to make, not merely for a reputable appearance in society, but also for those things which are necessary for his comfort. A student, who receives assistance from such sources as these, will feel himself obligated to devote his time more unreservedly to the great cause, in which he is engaged.

Hardly can we suppose, that heart softened by the influence of vital piety, which is ungrateful for the favors it receives, either to the persons who distribute them, or the Author of all good, whence they eminate. Let those then, who have experienced of the liberality of this society, see that their gratitude is not the passing shadow of a summer's cloud. They are bound, by every tie of gratitude and love, to be whally devoted to the great work of the ministry.

If there are individuals, who are desirous of contributing to this object either in money or loths, we think it would be advisable to do it by means of this society. For, possessing more extensive information, the society would better know the wants of individuals; and the persons, who partook of their liberality, would not have those finer feelings of sensibility hurt, or that nobier principle of independence destroyed, which might be the effect of dependence on indivadual

To the society much praise is due for their kindness and generosity; but for a recompence, we can only point them to that day, when a " cup of cold water, given in the name of a disciple, shall receive its eternal reward.

. Miss ELIZABETH HASKINS, Runsford's Lane, s the agent of the society for the receipt of all donations and subscriptions.

Worthy of Imitation.

A Correspondent informs us, that a young gentleman who had it in contemplation to pursue his studies at the Theological Seminary at Andover, was about to relinquish this idea, on account of pecuniary embarrassment. The ladies in New-Ipswich, N. H. being made acquainted with his situation, so far relieved his anxieties by contributing in money and articles of clothing to the amount of fifty dollars, that he is now commencing his studies at the above mentioned place.

Governor GALUSHA of Vermont has appointed Thursday, the 4th of Dec. next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving, Prayer and Praise, in that state. His Proclamation is excellent, but want of room obliges us to defer it till next week.

GOV. SNIDER of Pennsylvania, in compliance with the request of the Presbyterian Synod of that State, has by proclamation appointed the third Thursday of the present month to be ob-served as a day of Thanksgiving.

New-England Colleges.

The number of young gentlemen who have re-ceived the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the different Colleges and Universities in New-England, in 1817, is as follows :

Middlebury College, 18; University of Vermont, 4; Dartmouth College, 39; Dartmouth University, 8; Harvard University, 67; Brown University, 23; Bowdoin College, 6; Yale College, 61; Williams College, 7-Total, 235.

Middlebury College.

The friends of Middlebury College, and all who feel interested in the Literature of the State, will contemplate with much pleasure the flourishing state of that institution. From the printed Cata logue, which has just come to hend, it appears, that the present number of students is 109.

The following statement, taken from the catalogue, will show the reputation which this College has acquired abroad.

Present number of students from New-York. 16; New-Hampshire, 8; Massachusetts, 8; Connecticut, 7; Maine. 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Lower Canada, 1 : South Carolina, 2 ; Georgia, 2.

Franklin Bible Society.

At a meeting of the citizens from this and the neighboring towns, at the Court House in Greenthe 21st Oct. for the purpose of forming a County Bible Society, a constitution was adopted and the following gentlemen elected officers of the Society: Rev. SAMUEL TAGGART, President. Hon. Janathun Leavitt, Vice President.

Ferome Ripley, Esq. Treasurer. Geo. Grennell, Jr. Esq. Secretary. Rev. Theophilus Packard, Rev. Samuel Willard,

Rev. Titus Strong, Elder Elijah Montague, Joshna Green, Esq. Dea. Ebenezer Newcomb, Elisha Billings, Esq. Directors.—Greenfield Herald.

DUELLING.

Since the report of Gen. JACKSON's death has been contradicted, the public prints express joy at the preservation of so valuable an officer; may make known our satisfaction, that he has neither sanctioned by his example the practice of duelling, nor offered himself as a victim to this barbarous superstition. Exertions have been made to prevent this wanton exposure of lives and talents, which in the military profession, are peculiarly devoted to the service of our country. Hereafter, we hope that men will no longer be hurried into an act which they condemn, and boys be prevented from giving their equivocal proof of courage in the defence of their honor, a word which in the progress of fasionable refinement, has been exclusively given to the duelist and gamester. The time has been, when the consequences of a refusal to fight were so dread-ful, and the voice of the world so loud and imperative, that the threatened disgrace has been felt, if not admitted as an apology for the deed : though we abhorred the principle under which they fell. we have lamented and forgiven their aberation from duty. But now, when the cries for reformation are multiplied, and punishment as well as infamy pursues the deliberate murder-er, who would defend the conduct of him whose influence would have hurried others into his fatal example, and by this injury to the peace and prosperity of his country, forever alienated the appro-bation of the good? Much may be expected from the systematical and honorable exertions which have been lately made : much more may be hoped from the gradual development of public opinion : and the period will perhaps arrive, when a sense of shame will no longer be extinguished by the number of offenders, and no more must be pardoned to the general spirit of delusion .- Exeter Watchman.

ORDINATION .- Nov. 5th, the Rev. ELEAZER T. Fires, Professor of Divinity, was ordained Pastor over the church in Yale College. The services were introduced by the Rev Mr. Smith, of Durham; the sermon by Rev. Dr. Elliot, of Guilford; the ordination prayer by Rev. Dr. Trumbull, of North-Haven; introduction into office by P. office, by President Day; charge by Rev. Mr. Stebbins; right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Merwin; concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Hewitt.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We have received a communication inclosing A Concise History of the Moruvians." It is an interesting article; and we shall commence it with our per commence it with our per commence it till

wing men of piety in all stages in; whereas the Corban is considered, except by those, who are interesting article; and we shall commence it with our next volume—we prefer delaying it till then, rather than divide it between the two vols.

The Ninth Report of the London Society for the "Conversion of the Jews," will be commenced in our next, and concluded before the end of the present volume. It is very interesting.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The late Indian Treaty. Cincinnati, Oct 17.—The Commissioners on behalf of the United States, have, at the treaty lately held at Fort Meigs, with the Indians, ob-tained a relinquishment of their claims to all the lands within the State, with the exception of the following reservations : At Upper Sandusky 12 miles square ; at Wappakonata 10 miles square ; at Lewistown 7 miles square; at Hog creek 5 miles square, and the tract west of St. Mary's River, supposed to be about 300 square miles, amounting in the whole to 425,880 acres. The whole tract of land purchased, including the Indian reservations, and the unceded tract west of the St. Mary's river, contains, by a rough calculation, says the Supporter, 3,862,420 acres, from which, deducting the amount of the reservations as above, will leave 3,435,540 acres to which the Indian title is extinguished. To this may be added, say 840,800 acres lying north of the Miami of the Lakes, and east of a meridian running north from Fort Defiance, ceded by the treaty of Detroit in 1807, making, agreeably to this estimate an aggregate of 4,276,340 neres of unoccupied lands in the State of Ohio, to which the Indian title is extinguished.

For these lands the treaty " allows the Wyandots an annuity of 4000 dollars, the Shawanoes 2000 dollars, and the Senecas 500 dollars; together with the sum of 3300 for fifteen years, to be divided between the Pottowattomies, Chippewas, and Ottowas."

This, to the State of Ohio, is one of the most important negotiations since the adoption of her Indeed, to the whole Western country, it is by no means unimportant. When these lands are surveyed and placed in the market, the population of the State will increase with a rapidity heretofore unequalled. The local situation and fertility of soil of a great portion of this tract of country, will arrest the attention of settlers; agriculture and commerce will soon spread their genial influence over it; the cottage of the husbandman, and lowing herds will soon enliven the scene where the wilderness now prevails, flourishing towns and villages will soon assume the place of the wigwam. Our State will soon assume a high station in the political scale.

St. Louis, Sept. 27 .- Major Bradford departed from this post a few days since, with a detach-ment of United States' Riflemen, accompanied by Major Long, Topographical Engineer, for the purpose of establishing a military post, on the Arkansas River, near the Osage boundary line .-His object is estensibly, to remove equatters on the public lands. Something more may grow out of it. Those who know the character of the officer detailed for the command of this post, will be gratified to learn, that he is to be stationed on this, now interesting section. We are at no great risk in predicting, that the Spaniards will not succeed in trapping him, as they did Mr. Choteau and his defenceless party.- Emigrant.

Majesty of the Laws. The New-Orleans Journal of the 30th, gives us the particulars of a disagreement between the civil authority of that place, and the commander of a British sloop of war, in which the former very spiritedly maintained its dignity. It appears that sailor voluntarily went on board of H. B. M. sloop of war Beaver, Capt. Felix, was recognised as a deserter, and detained .- Judge Lewis, in order to ascertain the merits of the case, issued a writ of habeas corpus to bring the sailor before him. The execution of this writ was resisted by the captain, on the grounds, that as the man came on board of his own accord, and avowed himself a deserter, it was his duty to detain him. This certainly appeared plausible, but the attempt to resist the execution of the unit was a ambject of severe animadversion, and orders were issued at

the fort to stop the vessel, which had got under way for the purpose of going out to sea. The commander of the fort represented to the captain that he must detain him, if he attempted to pass, by force, and the captain of the vessel very prudently went back to town, delivered up the man, and appeared himself before the judge. The man, in examination, was released, and the captain, with suitable remonstrances, was dismissed; and thus the affair terminated amicably, and the

The U. S. District Court of Pennsylvania, have committed the British officers, found on board the brig Ellen, fitting out for a voyage against the Spanish provinces; and after an examination, in which sufficient evidence was adduced to inculpate them in the charge of designing to violate our neutral rights, they were admitted to bail, each of them, (eleven in number,) in the sum of 3000 dollars. A special Court is to be held in December, next, for the trial of these officers.

The Battery.
New-York, Nov. 5 .- A letter from the acting Secretary of War, to the Mayor of this city was read in the Common Council on Monday evening. The Secretary informs the Mayor, that the President has directed, that the erection of the buildings on the battery shall cease; and that the materials shall be removed from the ground.

Singular .- An ounce of quicksilver has been found in the centre of a Lombardy poplar tree in Philadelphia, 15 feet from the ground; and not the least trace seen in the tree of its having been bored to pour in the quicksilver.

In Rhode-Island a Committee was appointed to report on the formation of a Constitution for the State. The royal Charter of Charles II. is still the political platform of Rhode-Island.

Dreadful Mertulity -The deaths at New-Orleans, from the 1st June, to the 6th Sept. last, are stated to amount to twenty-seven hundred!

Health of Charleston .- We are happy to learn, that the city of Charleston has been restored to its wonted health. The bill of mortality, for the week, ending the 26th Oct. enumerates but 17 deaths, of various diseases, and I only of the yellow fever. This is the least number, in any one week, since the middle of June.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From River La Plata.

An arrival at Baltimore, from the river of Plata, brings accounts to Aug. 3, which state, that the royalist General La Serna had been driven back to Potosi :- that Gen. Belgrano was shortly to proceed to join the victorious patriot corps and that the result of the campaign was anticipated to be the complete evacuation of Peru by the royalists: that the Portuguese continued to hold Monrevieue; and that Gen. Artigas continued to nold oppose him: But that the President of the Republic of Buenos Ayrea, Puerrydon, still connived at the incursions of the Portuguese; still remained hostile to Artigas, and his friends; and had captured and made prize of one of his ves-sels, laden with cannon, small arms, and ammunition : and sent 50 Portuguese found on board to the Portuguese Gen.Lecor, with great ostentation

From Amelia.

Savannah, Oct. 26 .- We have seen a gentleman who left Amelia Island on the 20th inst. who informs us, that Gov. Housann died on Sunday last, of a lever, after a few days' illness; and that the greatest confusion reigned on the island. It was not known, when our informant left Amelia who would succeed Hubbard, or how matters would be arranged. Two prizes and a privateer

from the coast of Africa went into Amelia on Saturday last. Large quantities of prize goods were to have been sold last week; but in consequence of the disturbance between Aury and Irwin, the sale was put off.

From Germany. Frankfort, Sept. 20 .- The Grand Chancery of the Germanic Diet continues in full activity; daily receiving and noticing important commun cations; which are regularly sent to their respective courts by their ministers here. The reports on these papers will be laid before the Diet at its ensuing session; and we anticipate their discussion will give much interest to the coming winter, and break the spell of enner

which pervades all Europe.

[We do not recollect having seen published a list of the States forming the Germanic Confederation, since the overthrow of its nominal Protector, Buonaparte. In a French Kalender for the present year, we find the League to embrace the following States:—Baden, Hesse-Electorate, Branch of Hesse-Philippstal, Branch of Hesse-Rothenbourg; Hesse-Darmstadt; Branch of Hesse-Hombourg; Luxembourg; Holstein; Holstein-Oldenbourg; Mecklenbourg-Schwerin;— Mecklenbourg-Strelitz; Saxe-Weimar; Bruns-wick; Nassau; Saxe-Gotha; Saxe-Cobourg-Saalfeld ; Saxe-Meinungen ; Saxe-Hildburghaunen; Anhault-Dessau; Anhault-Bernbourg; Anhault-Coethen ; Schwarzbourg-Sonderhausen ; Schwarzbourg-Rudolstadt ; Hohenzollern-Hech ingen ; Lichtenstein ; Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; Waldeck; Reuse-Greitz; Reus-Schleiz; Lippe-Schaumbourg; and Lippe Detmold. All these States are independent sovereignties, having their Grand Dukes, Electors, Landgraves, Dukes and Princes, each supporting a court of various degrees of splendor. They have given Empresses, Queens, and Princesses to most of the powers of Christendom

Under Buonaparte the Confederation of the Rhine included besides the above States, the Principality of Ratisbon, Bavaria, Wirtemburg, Saxony, Westphalis, Bergand-Cleves, Neufchatel, Wurzburg, Salm-Salm, Salm Rysburg, Isenbourg, Birsten, Aremburg and Lingen.]-Cent.

Paris, Sept. 26 .- General Baron de Donzelot has taken leave of the Minister of Marine, previously to his departure for Martinique, as Governor of that, and all the French Windward islands. He unites in himself the civil, administrative and military powers. The office of Intendant is abolished.

We anticipate the most auspicious results from the appointment of the Baron de Donzelot. When Governor of the Ionian Isles, and Corsu, and holding a supreme command in Egypt, he ad-ministered his offices with such disinterestedness and gentleness, such firmness and wisdom, that we cannot help congratulating Martinique on the acquisition of a ruler so well known in three quarters of the globe. The Baron was a favorite officer of Buonaparte.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Jabez Dill, to Miss Eliza Pratt -Capt. Thomas W. Swain, to Miss Anna Burnham -Mr. Abel Hersey, to Miss Eliza Haskell, formerly of Gloucester-Mr. Edward Whall, to Miss Sarah Milner-Mr. Isaac A. Dodge, to Miss Mary Cumpston-Mr. John Cox, mer. of Portland, to Miss Thankful Harris Gore, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Gore-Mr. Augustus F. Lane, to Miss Mary Trask.

In Salem, Mr. James Atkins, to Miss Adeline Hammond-Mr. Jeremiah Knight, to Miss Nancy Willis-Mr. Emery Norris, to Miss Abigail M Jeffs-Mr. Sam'l Townsend, toMrs Sarah Hooper. In Newbury, Mr. John Poor, Jr. to Miss Han-

nah Knight. In Worcester, Mr. Jason Duncan, to Miss Nancy Hare-Mr. Tim. B. Rice, to Miss Mary Moore. In Brookfield, Maj. Samuel Allen, Jr. to Miss Maria Merrick.

In Millbury, Mr. John Homer, of Worcester to Miss Mary R. Harback. In Raynham, Doct. Abner A. Hathaway, of N.

York, to Miss Clarissa L. Jones. In New Bedford, Mr. Daniel Otis, of Scinuate, to Miss Mary Greene, daughter of Dr. Caleb G. In Northampton, Mr. William Whitney, of

Boston, to Miss Sarah Butler, dau. Wm. B. Esq. In Littleton, Mr. Nathan Prince, of Boston, to In Wellington, Mr. Cassini D. Shaw, of Rayn-

ham, to Miss Clarissa Walker. In Providence, Mr. David C. Beedle, of Edgar-

ton, Mass to Miss Elizabeth Thurber; Mr. Ste-phen Barber, to Miss Mary Thurber, daughters of Capt. John T .- Mr. Effingham L. Capron, of Uxbridge, to Miss Phebe, dau. of Jona. Congdon. In Harvard, Willard Dickenson, Esq. to Miss Louis Willard.

In Portland, Rev Lyman Beecher, of Litchfield, to Miss Harriet Porter. In Hallowell, Mr. Jeremiah W. Ames, to Miss

Mary Sager.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. Perez Cushing, aged 36-Mrs. Nancy Avery, aged 36, wife of Mr. Gurdon Avery -Mr. Walles Lang, aged 67-Mary, wife of Mr Nathaniel Treadwell, aged 22-Louisa Rebecca, daughter of Stephen and Lucy Woods, 5 years-In Charlestown, Mrs. Ann, wife Mr. William

Phipps, aged 39.
In Salem, Mr. David Felt, aged 84.
In Cambridge, widow Sally Swaney, aged 73.
In Quincy, Doct. Thomas Phipps, aged 80.

In Roxbury, Mr. Lemuel Dickerman, sged 66 In Cohasset, Miss Betsey Lincoln, dau. of Dea Uriah L. aged 44. In Medford, Mr. Jonathan Porter, aged 71-

Mrs. Borridill Bucknam, widow of the late Mr Moses B. aged 79.

In Hingham, Mr. Richard Hill, aged 38. He was on a journey from Baltimore for Pembroke—
Capt. Edmund Wilder, aged 66.

At Stoneham, of the Dysentary, three children

of Daniel Tolman. Daniel, aged 7 years and 8 months, Charlotte, 2 years and 8 months, Nancy, 8 months; they all died within 40 hours, were all laid in one coffin and buried in one grave.

In Reading, Mr. Jonathan Bachelor, aged 87, and his wife, aged 83, both in one day. They had been married and lived together 60 years. In Pittsfield, Mrs. Sarah Allen, aged 72. In South-Kingston, (R. I.) Col. John Waite, 76. In Westerly, Mr. Andrew Babcock, aged 50.

At Chelmsford, widow Susanna Haynes, aged 81, formerly of Boston. In New-Bedford, H. Coggeshall, Esq. aged 31, lately of N. York, son of Major John C.

At Fairhaven, Seth Bluckwell, of Rochester, 17. At Wesport, Miss Isabella, daughter of Mr Gideon Davis. In Springfield, Mr. William Breed, of Lynn, 63

In Dartmouth, Mr. Alpheus Simmons, aged 29, and Abiather Poole, aged 22; suffocated by imprudently lying down too near a coal pit.
In Pelham, Mrs Theodotia Wright, widow of deacon Josiah W. late of Plainfield. In Putney, N. H. Hubbard, aged 24; being in-

sane, he was confined in a cage : He contrived to reach a coal with a stick, set fire to some straw in the bottom of the cage, & was found suffocated.
In Readfield, Maine, Mr. Enoch Smith, aged
78, and his wife Elizabeth, aged 75.

In Augusta, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Daniel Stone, Esq. aged 39.

In Anson, (Me.) Mr. Richard Hilton, aged 50. In Belgrade, Mr. Samuel C. Jones, aged 25. At Sackett's harbor, N. V. Barney Fitzpatrick; being prevented from drowning himself, he com-mitted suicide with laudanum.

The deaths in Philadelphia in the week ending

Nov. 1, were only 35.
In Savannah, Mr. Nathan Hersey, of Boaton.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

OHN KUHN & SON, TAILORS, Nos. J 11 & 12, State-street, offer for sale, a general assortment of the most fashionable Goods for Gentlemen's cloths, &c. many of which have been selected from late arrivals, consisting of the fol-

brown, light and dark mixed, SUPERFINE, brown, light and dark mixed, CLOTHS.

Black, Navy blue, light blue, brown, grass green, bottle green, drab, claret, with a variety of fashionable mix'd SUPERFINE ENGLISH CLOTHS. -ALSO A few pieces superfine American cloths. Black, blue, drab, white, green, LONDO

LONDON brown, buff, scarlet, together with an assortment of fash- CASSIMERES. Superfine worsted and cotton Webb, for Military pantaloons—black silk Military Stocks, &c.-knit Webb, Berlins, &c. of various colors

for pantaloons—plain and ribbed silk Florentine—white and buff Marseilles, with a variety of stripes for Vestings. Rich Naval and Military plain," gilt and plated Ball, small gilt

and plated Ball, (for children's |

wear,) basket of modern pat-

tern, of English and French manufacture, &c. New and elegant figured Vest BUTTONS, of a ery superior quality, made in imitation of real gold.

BUTTONS.

WEBB's patent and other BRACES. They continue to keep for sale a few real Scotch Plaid Cloaks, a very comfortable garment for gentlemen travelling, or otherwise exposed to the clemency of the approaching season. Nov. 11. 6w

REMOVAL.

TOSIAH NORCROSS, has removed from 91, Court-street, to 52, Market-street, where he offers for sale, a complete assortment of Crockery, China and Glass Ware, at the lowest prices.

Crockery, China, and Glass Ware.

TOSIAH NORCROSS, No. 52, Market-street, informs his friends and customers, that he has received in addition to a complete assortment of common Ware-

A few elegant blue printed Dining Setts, and gold burnished China Tea Setts. Jappanned and silver plated Castors-with a few Setts of RICH CUT GLASS-which he offers for sale very low.

Rich London Furniture Patch.

JOSIAH DOW, Long Room, Cornhill-square, has this day added to his stock-rich Furniture Patch, just imported from London. Also, Red twilled, double width Cassimeres, for Shawls dark 6-4 Ginghams — Wehington Capes, and fortable article, (and quite new) for winter—black superfine Pelisse Cloth—Woolen Vandykes—children's Mittens, lined with fleece, price 9d. per Nov. 11. -dark 6-4 Ginghams - Wellington Capes, a com-

Rich London Cloths.

BENJAMIN DOW, head of State-street, has opened another bale superfine London Broadcloths-blue, black, brown and olive, of superior texture—1 bale London Kerseymeres, different colors selling cheap. Nov. 11.

REMOVAL.

DAVID MELT, has removed from No. 10, to 63, State-street, Boston, (sign of the Patent Lenger,) where he offers for sale, a complete assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS, ruled and bound to various patterns, with or without Patent Spring Backs, Russia Bands, &c. together with every article of STATIONARY. Commercial, Justice's and Seaman's BLANKS. Any person purchasing at the above store, may rely on the goodness of the quality, and the fairness of the price.

D. F. continues to manufacture BLANK BOOKS, ruled and bound to any pattern, in the usual style, with dispatch. Books bound, and old books rebound at the shortest notice. Nov. 11.

Earthen, Glass and China Ware.

NORCROSS & MELLEN, No. 15, Exchangestreet, have imported by the recent arrivals from Liverpool, an additional supply of Earthen, Glass and China Ware, which makes their assortment extensive and complete; containing every article in the line, and of a quality equal to any in Boston-which they offer for sale by the package at a small advance, or repack at the lowest price for cash or credit.

112 assorted Crates, particularly ordered for the country trade.

On hand, a few elegant burnished gold China Tea Sets, from 20 to \$50 per at. Also, a complete assortment of elegant Cut Glass Ware, and blue printed Dining Ware, which will be sold at retail very low.

HARD-WARE.

NEWELL & DANA, No. 6, Broad-street, have received by the Liverpool Packet, in addition to their former supply of Birming-ham and Sheffield GOODS, a great variety of fancy and staple articles, making their assortment very complete in all articles wanted for the Country trade—which they will sell on the most favorable terms for cash or approved credit.

Italian Lustrings. B LACK and colored Italian Lustring Silk, of superior quality—just received and for sale by BENJAMIN DOW, head of State-street, Cornhill.

THE PROPHETIC HISTORY

OF the Christian Religion explained; or a brief exposition of the Revelation of St. John, according to a New Discourty of Prophetical Time, by which the whole chain of Propheticies is arranged and their certain completion proved from history down to the present period; with summary views of those not yet accomplished.—By the Rev. George Schnucken, Paster of the Evangelic Lutheran Church, Yorktown, Penn. Price 1,50, for sale at No. 8, State-st. Oct 28

Cooper's Sermons-1st American Edition. JUST received for sale by R. P. & C. WIL-LIAMS. The first volume of SERMONS by Rev. E. Coopen, Rector, &c. will be ready for subscribers on this day. The distinguished praise bestowed on these Discourses by the Christian Observer, will be a

sufficient recommendation to those who read that excellent Review : but for the advantage of those who have not access to it, we subjoin the follow-ing from his Honor the Lieutenant Governor:

" Having read the sermons of the Rev. Mr. Cooper, I hereby signify my cordial approbatic of them. (Signed) WM. PHILLIPS."

CLERGYMAN'S ALMANACK. THIS DAY published by PAUMENTER & Non-row, at the Weekly Magazine Office, Rogers' Buildings, Congress-street, (in rew of No. 12, State-st.) the CLERGYMAN'S ALMANAGA,

FOR 1818:

For sale by the Publishers, by Liscoun & En-Ranns, No. 53, Cornhill, and by most of the Booksellers in the town and country. Also, for sale as above, just published,

The ADVENTURER'S ALMANACK, containing all the useful and entertaining matter usual in Almanacks,—An account of a Voyage to 6w

POETRY.

From the (London) Evangelical Magazine. ON THE BIRTH OF A CHILD.

Welcome! interesting stranger! Sweet memento, kindly given, Was the Lord of life from heaven, Welcome! as a spring of pleasure, As a mercy from above, As a tender mother's treasure As a pledge of growing love! Welcome, little helpless blessing ! All thine int'rests are my own : am rich, in thee possessing Better riches than a throne. Meits my heart while I behold thee All unconscious, and at rest, Where a mother's arms enfold thee, Love imparting from her breast. Live, my infant! live, and render Solace for thy mother's care, Care beyond expression tender: Live in thy fund father's prayer ! Oh, my Saviour! source of blessing, Love my child, and let it rise, Thine thy grace on earth possessing, Thine, to triumph in the skies!

MISCELLANY.

From the London Jewish Repository. EPITOME OF THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN ENGLAND.

[Continued from page 190.] Having been expelled in the foregoing manner, the Jews tived as well as they could under their new masters in foreign countries; where they remained more than three hundred years, from the period of their banishment. Our historian rightly observes, that neither the revolutions, which happened under Richard the 2d ;nor the general corruption of the laity under Henry the fifth, expressed by the Commons in Parliament, which advised the King to convert all the lands and possessions that had been given to religious houses and spiritual persons, for devotion's sake, to mere worldly and profane uses ;nor those frequent changes of State, which happened under the variable governments of Henry the sixth and Edward the fourth; -nor even that entire want of conscience, which displayed itself in the succeeding usurper Richard ;-nor that insatiable avarice, which was the most distinguishing quality of Henry the seventh ;-nor yet that indifferency of Henry the eighth, who seemed to delight as much in change of religion as apparel; and who never would have possessed Ann Bullen, had it not been for a law originally Jewish ;-nor, in short, the most venal ministers of succeeding princes, who were known to yield to the force of gold, gave any encouragement to the Jews to attempt a return into that country, from which they had been solemnly banished by Parliament, at the request of all the people. But when once they observed that the fulness of time was come, and England was to be punished for her transgressions; -when a sword, more dreadful than that of famine or pestilence, was to be unsheathed against her; and wild frantic enthusiasm was permitted by Providence to beat down her fences, and set aside her laws; the Jews thought then, if ever, was the proper time to endeavor their re-establishment.

Accordingly we find that as soon asKing Charles was beheaded, the Jews petitioned e Council of war, to obtain a repeal of that Act of Parliament, which had been made against them; promising in return a present of five thousand pounds, provided they could procure the cathedral of St. Pauls to be assigned them for a synagogue, and the Bodleian library, at Oxford, for the place of their traffic ; which strange request was promoted by the Council, at the solicitation of Hugh Peters and Harry Martin, whom the Jews employed as their brokers, but without success. Their next step was an application to the English ambassa dors, as they were called, in Holland; and they so far prevailed upon them, by presents, and several expensive musical entertainments in their synagogue at Amsterdam, to obtain leave for them, from the Parliament, as it was called, to send over an envoy with fresh proposals, who had the promise of being very kindly received.

After some deliberation among themselves, they determined, that Rabbi Menasseh Ben Israel, a man of great learning and understanding, should be their representative; whom they sent over from Holland, attended by several of the richest Jewish merchants, who had promised to assist the negociation. On their arrival in London, Menassehtook up his residence in a house opposite to the New Exchange, in the Strand, and stiled himself, in every thing which he wrote, a Divine, and Doctor of Physic. And as soon as ever Oliver Cromwell, whose wish it seemed to be to encourage every sect of religion, in order to play them against each other, had so far ingratiated himself among his fellow-subjects, as to be created their Lord and Master, under the specious title of Protector, this able negociator drew up the following petition : To his Highness the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland,

and Ireland. The humble address of Menasseh Ben Israel, a Divine, and Doctor of Physic. in behalf of the Jewish nation.

" Give me leave, at such a juncture of time, to speak to your Highness, in a style and manner fitting to us Jews, and our condition. It is a thing most certain, that the great God of Israel, Creator of Heaven and Earth, doth give and take away dominions and empires, according to his own pleasure, exalting some, and overthrowing others: who, seeing he hath the hearts of kings in his hand, he easily moves them withersoever he pleases, to put in execu-cution his divine command. This, my Lord, appears most evidently out of these words of Daniel, where he, rendering thanks unto God, for revealing that prodigious dream of Nebuchadnezzar, doth say, Thou

And elsewhere, To the end the living might know, that the Highest hath dominion in every kingdom, and giveth the same to whom he pleaseth. Of the very same mind are the Talmudists, affirming that a good government, or governor, is a heavenly gift; and that there is no governor, but is first called of God unto that dignity; which they prove from this passage in Exodus: Behold I have called Bazaleel by name, all things being governed by Divine Providence, God dispensing rewards unto virtues, and punishment unto vices, according to his own good will. This, the example of great monarchs makes good : especially of such as have afflicted the people of Israel: for none have ever afflicted them, who hath not been by some omnious exit most heavily punished of God Almighty; as is manifested from the histories of those kings, Pharoah, Nebuchadnezzar, Antiochus Epiphanes, Pompey, and others -And, on the contrary, none ever was a benefactor to that people, and cherished them in their countries, who thereupse hath not presently begun very much to flourish. Insomuch, that the oracle to Abraham, I will bless them that bless thee, and curse them that curse thee, seems yet daily to have its accomplishment. Hence, I, one of the least among the Hebrews, since by experience I have found, that through God's great bounty towards us, many considerable and eminent persons, | both for piety and power, are moved with sincere and inward pity and compassion towards us, and do comfort us concerning the approaching deliverance of I-rael, could not but for myself, and in behalf of my countrymen, make this my humble address to your Highness, and beseech you, for God's sake, that you would, according to that piety and power, wherein you are eminent beyond others, vouchsafe to grant, that the great and glorious name of the Lord our God may be extolled, and solemnly worshipped and praised by us, through all the bounds of this Commonwealth; and to grant us place in your bounty, that we may have our synagogues, and free exercise of our religion,-I nothing doubting, but that your clemency will easily grant this most equitable petition of ours. Pagans have of old, out of reverence to the God of Israel, and the esteem they had to his people, granted most willingly free liberty, even to apostated Jews, as Onias, the High Priest, to build another temple in their country, like unto that at Jerusalem; how much now then may we, that are not apostates, or runagate Jews, hope it from your Highness, and your Christian council, since you have so great a knowledge of, and adore, the same one only God of Israel, together with us? Besides, it increases our confidence of your bounty towards us, in that so soon as ever the rumor of that most wished for liberty, that ye were a thinking to grant us, was made known unto our countrymen ; I, in the name of my nation, the Jews, that live in Holland, did congratulate and entertain their Excellencies, the Ambassadors of England; who were received in our synagogue with as great pomp and applause, hymns and cheerfulness of mind, as ever any sovereign prince was. For our people did in their own mind presage, that the kingly government being now changed unto that of a Commonwealth, the ancient hatred towards them would also be changed into good will: that the vigorous laws, (if any there are yet extant) made under kings, against so innocent a people, would happily be repealed. So that we hope now for better from your goodness and gentleness, since, from the beginning of your government of this Commonwealth, your Highness hath professed much respect and favor towards us. Wherefore I humbly intreat your Highness, that you would, with a gracious eye, have regard unto us and our petition, and grant unto us, as you have done unto others, free exercise of our religion, that we may have our synagogues, and keep our own public worship, as our brethren do in Italy, Germany, Poland, and many other places, & we shall pray for the happiness & peace of this your much

renowned and puissant Commonwealth." This address of Menasseh Ben Israel to the Commonwealth of the three Kingdoms, was followed by a general declaration of the motives of his coming to England, and the advantages, which the nation would derive from the return of the Jews. So temperate and convincing were its style and arguments, that it would have had a very considerable influence on the public mind, had not some of preachers of the age, perceiving how much the object of the appeal, were it granted, would diminish their power and consequence among the people, and destroy the barvest, which they expected to reap from the overthrow of the late establishment, cried so bitterly against their return, as to alarm the fears of the Protector. Not wishing to displease them, Cromwell refused at that time to take any part in the unpopular altercation. But soon after, through the activity and zeal of Menasseh, who had great treasures at command, which had been successfully applied to the leading members of his council, he granted permission to have the matter publicly debated in his presence. As the declaration, which occasioned this popular debate, contains many curious observations; some of which apply to the present state of the Jews, as well as to their future prospects; it is hoped, the introduction of it into this abridgement of their history will not be deemed uninteresting, or adverse to those laudable exertions, which are making, for their conversion to Christianity, in almost every part of the civilized world.

A declaration to the Commonwealth of England, by Rabbi Menasseh Ben Israel, showing the motives of his coming to England.

" Having some years since often perceived that in this nation, God hath a people, that is very tender hearted, and well wishing to our sore afflicted nation ; yea, I myself having some reference in divers

that removest kings, and settest up kings. eminent persons excelling both in piety and learning : I thought with myself, I should do no small service to my own nation, as also to the people and inhabithants of this Commonwealth, if by humble addresses to the late Honorable Parliament, I might obtain a safe conduct once to transport myself thither. Which I having done, and according to my desire, received a most kind and satisfactory answer, I now am come. And that all may know the true motives of my coming, I shall briefly comprehend, and deliver them in these particulars.

" First, my intention is to try, if by God's good hand over me I may obtain for my nation the liberty of a free and public synagogue, wherein we may daily call upon the Lord our God, thet once he may be pleased to remember his mercies and promises done to our forefathers, forgiving our trespasses, and restoring us again into our fathers' inheritance; and besides, to sue also for a blessing upon this nation, and people of England, for receiving us into their bosoms, and comforting Sion in her distress.

" My second motive is, because the opinion of many Christians and mine do concur therein, that we both believe that the restoring time of our nation into their native country, is very near at hand; I believing more particularly, that this restoration cannot be before these words of Daniel be first accomplished. And when the diapersion of the holy people shall be completed in all places, then all these things shall be completed : signifying, that before all be fuifilled, the people of God must be first dispersed into all places and countries of the world. Now, we know how our nation at present is spread all about, and has its seat and dwelling in the most flourishing parts of the kingdoms and countries of the world, as well in America, as in the other three parts thereof; except only in this considerable and mighty island. And therefore this remains only in my judgment, before the Messiah come & restore our nation, that first we must have our seat here likewise.

" My third motive is grounded on the profit that I conceive this Commonwealth is to reap, if it shall vouchsafe to receive us. Thence, I hope, there will follow a great blessing from God upon them, and a very abundant trading into, and from all parts of the world; not only without prejudice to the English nation, but for their profit, both in importation, and exportation of good : yet, if any should doubt thereof, I trust their charity towards the people of God will satisfy them, especially when they shall read the ensuing treatise; which was published at the time of the declaration, & was a repetition of the arguments deed in it.

" The fourth motive of my coming here, is my sincere affection to the Commonwealth, by reason of so many worthy, learned, pious men in this nation, whose lovingkinduess and piety I have experienced: hoping to find the like affection in all the people generally; the more, because I always have, both by writing and deeds, professed much inclination to this Commonwealth; and that I persuade myself they will be mindful of that command of the Lord our God, who so highly recemmends unto all men the love of strangers; much more to those that profess their good affection to them. For this I desire all may be confident of, that I am not come to make any disturbance, or to move any disputes about matters of religion, but only to five with my nation in the fear of the Lord. under the shadow of your protection, whilst we expect with you the hope of Israel to be revealed."

In consequence of this declaration, and the treatise alluded to, assisted by the zeal, and valuable presents of Menasseh, the 4th of December, 1655, was fixed upon by Cromwell for the disputation : to which were summoned two lawyers, seven citizens, and fourteen of the most noted preachers; the names of whom are mentioned in the original history. Two questions were to be debated : first, whether it were lawful at all to re-admit the Jews : and secondly, if it should be thought lawful, upon what terms to admit them. To the first point, the lawyers answered very briefly, that if the State judged their return convenient, they knew of no law that opposed it. The citizens said but little, being nearly divided in their opinions. But the preachers opposed each other so furiously with texts of scripture, and spent so much time in turning to their Bible for proofs, that the debates continued for four days, although very little was said upon the second question. At length one of them having concluded a very senseless argument with a prayer, as he said, conceived by the godly Beza, Cromwell was so heartily tired; that he told them with considerable warmth, that they did not answer his expectations. He hoped, he said, to have some clearing of the case, as to his causcience; but instead of that, they had made the matter more doubtful to him, and his Council, than it was before. Wherefore, that he might do nothing rashly, he desired nothing further from them, than the assistance of their prayers; that the Lord would be pleased to direct him, that he might do every thing that might be for his glory, &the good of the nation; & therefore dismissed the assembly.

The printed parrative of this transaction, which was published soon after the debates were over, in a single sheet of paper, and is very rare to be met with, concludes in the following manner. " What shall be the issue of all this, the Most High God knoweth; Rabbi Menasseh Ben Israel still remains in London, desiring a favorable answer to his proposals; and not receiving it, he has desired, that if they may not be granted, he may have a favorable dismission, and return home. But other great affairs being now in hand; and this being a business of very great concernment; no absolute answer is yet returned him unto the present day of the conclusion hereof, but answering to Holy Scripture, the 14th or 15th of Abib, the first month, called also Nisan." (Remainder next week.)

ANECDOTE.

Of Dr. Cotton Mather and an Indian Chief. In the year 1696, Bommascen, a chief of the American Indians, was a prisoner at Boston, in New England, with some others of his countrymen. He desired a conference with one of the Bos ministers, which was granted him; and he told that minister, (which was, no doubt, Dr. Cotton Mather himself,) that he wished to be instructed by him in the Christian religion, for he was afraid that the French had imposed upon them, in what they had told them respecting Christianity. The Doctor inquired of him what appeared to them most suspicious of the things taught them by the French. Bommaseen said, that the French had told them, that the Lord Jesus Christ w s of the French nation; that his mother, the Virgin Mary, was a French lady; that they were the English who had murdered him; and that whereas he rose from the dead, and ascended to heaven, all that would recommend themselves to his favor, must avenge his quarrel on the English, as far as they could. He asked the minister, whether these things were so, and prayed him to instruct him in the Christian religion. The Doctor considering that the humor and manner of the Indians was to have the r discourses managed with much of similitude in them, looked about for some suitable object, from whence he might

with apt resemblances convey the ideas of truth

into the minds of savages; and thought none

would be more agreeable to them than a tankard

of drink, which was then standing on the table.

So he proceeded in this method with them, He fold them that our Lord Jesus Christ had given us a good religion, which might be compar ed to the good drink on the table. That if we take this good religion (even that good drink,) into our hearts, it will do us go d, and preserve us from douth. That God's book, the Biole, is the cup wherein that good drink of religion is offered unto us. That the French, having the cup of good drink in their hands, hath put poison into it; and then made the Indians to drank that poisoned liquor, whereupon they ran mad, and fell to killing the English, though they could not but know it must issue in their own destruction. That it was plain the English had put no poison into the g od drink, for they set the cup wide open, and invited all men, even the very Indians themselves, (ato whose language Mr. Elliot, had translated the scriptures) to come and see before they taste. But they might fairly infer, that the French had put poison into the good drink, because they kept cup fast shut, (the Bible in an unknown tongue) and kept their hands upon the eyes of the Indians, when they put it to their mouths.

The Indians expressing themselves to be well satisfied with what the doctor had hitherto said, prayed him to go on, showing them what was he good drink, and what was the poison which the French had put into it.

He then set before them distinctly the chief articles of the Christian religion, with all the simplicity and sincerity of a Protestant; adding upon each, This is the good drink in the Lord's cup of life : and they still professed, that they liked it all Whereupon he demonstrated to them, how the Papists had, in their idolatrous popery, some way or other depraved and altered every one of these articles with scandalous ingredients of their own invention; adding upon each, this is the poison which the French have put into the cup.

At last he mentioned this article-" To obtain the pardon of your sins, you must confess your sins to God, and pray to God, that he would pardon them for the sake of Jesus Christ, who died for the sins of his people : God loves JesusChrist infinitely; and if you place your eye on Jesus Christ only, when you beg the pardon of your sirs, God will forgive them. You need confess your sins to God only, except in cases where men have known your sins, or have been hurt by them; and then those men should know that you confess your sins; but after all, none but God can par-don them" He then added, "The French have put poison into this good drink; they tell you that you must confess your sins to a priest, and carry skins to a priest, and submit to a penance enjoined by him; and this priest is to give you a pardon. There is no need of all this : it it nothng but French poison all of it."

The poor we tches appearing astonished to meet with one who could so fairly put them into a glorious way of obtaining the pardon of their sins , first impressions there, that her id vet take no beaver skins for it, fell down upon their knees in a rapture of astonishment, and tempt to catch water on Holy getting his hand into theirs, fell to kissing it, with an extreme show of affection.

He shaking them off with dislike of their rosture, Bommaseen, with the rest of them, stood up, and first lifting up his eyes and hands to heaven, declaring that God should be the judge of his heart in what he said, spoke thus : " Sir, I thank you for these things; I resolve to spit upon all the French poison ; you shall be my father, I will be your son; I beseech you continue to instruct me in that religion, which may bring me to the salvation of my soul." The Doctor adds, "Now God knows what heart this Indian had when he so expressed himself: to Him let us leave it."

HINDOO IDOLATRY. Ma. Frvie, one of the Missionaries to the East, in a letter from Bombay, observes-" On the day that we landed, many thousands of dindoos were assembled at a certain place to worship the Snake. For this religious service they assign the following reasons; -1st. Because a snake is the bed on which their favorite God Vishnu reposes on the sea of milk : 2ndly, Because they suppose that snake sustains the earth, by putting his head under it; 3dly, and principally, Because Krishnu, one of their ten incarnations of Vishnu, in one of his adventures, fell into the mouth of snake, and was in danger of being devoured. This threw his mother into the greatest distress; and having interceded for the life of her son, she vowed to the snake, that if he would spare him, every body should worship the snake one day in the year. About a fortnight ago, more than fifty thousand Hiadoos were assembled by the seaside, to present offerings to the vast ocean. If this ceremony were neglected the natives would not consider it safe to sail on the Malabar coast. We have visited several of the heathen temples since our arrival : they are in general very mean and dirty—are full of idols, many of which have a shocking appearance. Alas! what ignorance of the true God! Who does not feel bowels of compassion for such idolators ? Who would not rejoice to lay down even his life, if he might be he means of bringing a few, nay one of them, out of such amazing darkness into the light of the

Extract from Mr. Lee's Journal at Ganiam "There is a pagoda near my house, consecrated to Condasva-toodoo (Shevah,) the image of which is a stone, which the Brahmins affirm, and the people generally believe, come there of itself. For eight days past a Brahmin, has shut himself up in this pagoda, eating only fruits, and has all this time been expostulating with the idol for not sending rain, and threatening to break its head, and leave off making pooj.h (offering prayers, &c.) if rain does not speedily come. Yesterday evening, to the great joy of all, a good shower fell, and another to day, though certainly not from the dumb and lifeless idol.

Fatal Effects of Excessive Joy.

A woman at Hanley, in the Potteries, named Phebe Atkins, who had a son in the army from whom she had not heard for several years, and supposed him dead, a few days ago received a let-ter from him, stating that he was alive and well, and should shortly be at home; her joy at the in-telligence of her lost son being found, was so excessive, that she broke out into fits of laughter and weeping, and in a few hours expired .- London p.

HARMONY SOCIETY. The wilderness shall blesson as the An account has been published of the ment at Harmony, (Penn.) by Mr. Ray associates, exhibiting the fruits of the ance and industry of the Harmony Seil land held by them in Pennsylvania, he land held by them in Pennsylvania, he crease of their numbers, being too small to they purchased a large and beautiful ine. Wabash, in the new state of Lidians, and ed to it about three years ago. It was a of nature. They have already made goo large workshops & extensive barns; one 100 feet by 45, another 200 by 45; as 100 feet by 45, another 200 by 45; a driving two pairs of stones; a very la house in the shape of an L, for Mr. Rap house in the snape of an L, for Mr. Rappe excellent and highly ornamented garden to few in the United States: they have rino sheep, whose wool they manufacture cellent broadcloths, with a large stock hogs, &c. and carry on almost everyd manufacture, as well for their ora to make things for sale—among the are tin-workers, shoe-makers, saddlers, carpenters, hatters, stocking and other tanners, and wheelrights blacks ith, tanners, and wheelingings, blacks and, a have many acres planted with the vin wheat, 40 in rye 20 in barley, 30 in out meadow grass, and 500 enclosed in pasts All these things have been done in three charges and some acres of the control of the c This society is numerous, amounting, we to nearly 300 families, who have all thing mon; are among the most economical of the world, and very harmless and inorthe first body of them emigrated from and settled in Pennsylvania in 1803—then consisted of 160 families, and were joined by 98 families more.—Alb. Guz.

Armory at Harper's Fern With agreeable surprise, I was took late visitor at this place), that much re and attention to the concerns of religion at the armory. It was pleasant to find the surprise of in a manufactory of the weapons of de word of eternal life, from many light preached not without success Lke ober I was shown about 22,000 stands of an arsenal. Five thousand of these were great improvement has been introduced the bayonet to the rifle. Improvement will language bear the benevolent star Gospel? Twenty-two thousand stands cost the United States 311,000 dollars may be printed for 50 cents a copy. 2200 cqual to 622,000 Bibles. How many editing it be built with the cost of the public War tends vastly towards degenerate dred hands are employed in the works: been just discharged. Suppose these gun smiths were missionaries, or school What a blessing to the world!—Bat A

Instruction of Slaves. "Among many instances, which there positively adduce of the benefit of isen the master) he will state the declar planter in Jefferson county, Virginia few days since he informed the writer taught his slaves the rudiments of a and was perfectly satisfied of the safety of instruction. He mentioned that he well assured of their ability and ategor purchased a tract of land, on which he to place them, and let them live by the He spoke of one man among them with taste for reading, that, on occasion of a peeting a passage in the life of Cromme was called in & without any warning mite sage correctly as it stands in the history had been his waggoner, and repeated journeys to Baltimore, had been entre tlemen in the neighborhood with carrie of that slave. He replied: "Sir,1" part with him for any man's money, wanted to do good as a teacher, be all however, I were disposed to sell him, k

not less than 2000 dollars "-ib. American Superstition. Not long since a lady, who lives it the Capitol, assured me, such was t several religious denominations, to way is to set out all the spare to open air, so that if it should rain may eatch the water pure from the its touching any building. Great in buted to this liquid: hy some it is sacred purposes, by others for fall some it is medicine, for some it is hay

Deaf and Dumb Institu On Monday the 25th Aug Mr. K his first public examination in the of Marischal College, Aberdeen, the professors of the university, the clergy, and a very numerous asser-respectable inhabitants, for the plaining and illustrating the plane deaf and dumb institution. Mr. Ki faced the illustration of his plan be the auditory, in which he depicted impressive colors, the helpless Mr. K. then proceeded to exhibit the had made in removing from his pullamitous and afflicting imperfectuature, one of the younger boys repeature in a manner that drew tears in of many in the room, with a voice he seemed to send up his artless throne of God in humble gratitude for the restoration of this distingu of his kind. At the conclusion was determined, that an auxilian education of the deaf and dumb stituted in Aberdeen.- London pa

French Missiona A private letter from Paris d picture of the state of the public the French Departments. A st sentiment has been effected on te it appears, by the well meaning, zealous, exertions of a mere han Missionaries. They have, it see their experiments the stricts ago, were most infected with the ciples of the Revolution. Are Bordeaux nothing now attracts tention of the traveller as the di of repentant and converted At erected by themselves to expet erimes against Religion. The Missionaries are certainly praise tave no doubt will contribute to mation in morals, which we tr spreading among the French per

DEATHS. Near Baltimore, Oct. 28th, A Frenchman. He was found in dered. John Lamarde, another frenchman. It dered. John Lamarde, another ding suspected, was searched, ing suspected, was searched, watches and a large sum of mon watches and a large sum of mon were L. had slept. He was conwere L. had slept. Missouri.) St. Lucas, a lawyer, was honorably Benton, another lawyer. The control in an electioneering canvas in an electioneering canvas met before, and Lucas had be his recovery, they met again, an his recovery, they met again, and his recovery, they met again, at

through the breast.

In Augusta, a Child of Mr C
to death by failing into a kettle

Report by of St. David lation of his on that the ins

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the circulation as formerly both at home at me the opportur Scriptures to Li This arises jealousy which them at a dista But where such

ving anecdore correspondent country will hope, that its con d of the Gospe Jew, through Translation, the power of ing to meet train of circums e, was induc entered into ta still further a Scriptures, than might be attend With this view I paid us, some p to his sufferings. for his use, as His apparently them, determi

in Society for the he Four Gospe ed to him, b would read to inted out to 1 tation of mark unspeakable de teemed deeply eat emotion, at s crucifixion, an ed by parts of the ted and urgent made to the Br

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